

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

A cohort study in the assessment of liver fibrosis and markers of disease progression in hepatitis B and D coinfection

Tamer Samir Al Aker^{1*}, Oana Streinu-Cercel^{1,2}, Anca Streinu-Cercel^{1,2}, Liliana Lucia Preotescu^{1,2}, Alina Cristina Neguț^{1,2}, Adrian Streinu-Cercel^{1,2}

From The 9th Edition of the Scientific Days of the National Institute for Infectious Diseases Prof Dr Matei Bals Bucharest, Romania. 23-25 October 2013

Background

Given the important role played by hepatitis viruses in the development of liver fibrosis we consider it necessary to evaluate markers of disease progression and instruments for staging of fibrosis in patients coinfecting with hepatitis B and D viruses (HBV, HDV).

Methods

We performed a cohort study to assess markers of disease progression and staging of liver fibrosis through noninvasive tests at three different time points over the course of HBV and HDV coinfection.

Results

We assessed data from 64 patients (of which 27 were males - 42%) with a median age of 54±14 (range: 23 to 64 years). The median fibrosis was 0.44±0.23 and the median necroinflammatory activity was 0.54±0.24.

The median FIB-4 score was 1.89±3.23 at the second visit versus 1.26±2.07 at the third visit. The median APRI score was 1.18±1.67 at the second visit compared to 1.79±2.53 at the third visit ($p=0.05$, 95%CI: 0.0389, 0.43681). Regression analysis showed a correlation between FibroTest (considered the gold standard in this study, in the absence of histology data from liver biopsy), FIB-4 ($p=0.43$) and APRI ($p=0.011$).

Conclusion

Periodic assessment of patients with viral hepatitis is needed, with close monitoring of fibrosis progression and liver function. Noninvasive markers and scores for liver

fibrosis are yet to be validated for patients with HBV and HDV coinfection, but the data from this cohort of patients show promising results, with both APRI and FIB-4 positively correlating with FibroTest.

Authors' details

¹Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania.

²National Institute for Infectious Diseases "Prof. Dr. Matei Bals", Bucharest, Romania.

Published: 16 December 2013

doi:10.1186/1471-2334-13-S1-P53

Cite this article as: Al Aker et al.: A cohort study in the assessment of liver fibrosis and markers of disease progression in hepatitis B and D coinfection. *BMC Infectious Diseases* 2013 **13**(Suppl 1):P53.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

 **BioMed Central**

* Correspondence: aker_ta@hotmail.com

¹Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania
 Full list of author information is available at the end of the article